

IOVCHUK, M.T., red.; KRUZHKOV, V.S.; PRUDENSKIY, G.A.; RUTKEVICH, M.N.,
prof.; IOITKHANYAN, M.Kh., kand.filosof.nauk; KOCAN, L.N.,
kand.filosof.nauk; ASHEKO, L., red.; CHEREMNYKH, I., mladshiy
red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Development of the cultural and technological level of the
Soviet working class] Pod'em kul'turno-tekhnicheskogo urovnia
sovetskogo rabocheho klassa. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.
lit-ry, 1961. 550 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Iovchuk, Krushkov, Prudenakiy).
(Labor and laboring classes)

KOGAN, Lev Naumovich; SUKHODEYEV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; POLYAKOV,
V.F., red.; YUZBASHEV, V.V., red.; RAKITIN, I.T., tekhn.
red.

[Education through work] Vospitanie v trude. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Znanie," 1963. 31 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike.
I Seriya: Istoriya, no.21) (MIRA 17:1)

KOGAN, L.P.

Improved stopping motion upon yarn breakage on twistern. Obm.
tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.16:73-75 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Spinning machinery)

4-4V, L. P.
GARBARUK, Vladimir Nikolayevich; SHTERN, Rafail Yakovlevich; KOGAN, Iosif
Pavlovich; LYAKHOVSKAYA, Ye.A., redsentsent; MINAYEVA, T.M.,
redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.Ye., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[UV-2 weft knitting machine] Utochnivatel'naya mashina UV-2.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo M-va legkoi promyshl.SSSR,
1957. 91 p. (MLA 10:9)
(Knitting machines)

KOGAN, L.P., insh.

New circular knitting machine for napped cloth. Tekst.prom. 20
no.9:32-35 8 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Knitting machines)

KOGAN, Lev Pysakhovich; SIMIN, S.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
GABOVA, D.M., red.; ZOLOTAREVA, I.Z., tekhn. red.

[Circular knitting machine KT-1] Kruglotrikotashnaia ma-
shina KT-1. Moskva, Gislepprom. 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Knitting machines)

KOGAN, L. S.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 983
Card 1/1 Pub. 28 - 6/9
Author : Kogan, L. S.
Title : ~~Use of some fuel injection nozzles of foreign make~~
Periodical : Energ. byul., #10, 26-27, 0 1954
Abstract : Critical comment is presented on the rapid wear of some parts of the Bosch, Bakkey, Chicago-Pneumatic and Worthington fuel nozzles. A B-2-30 nozzle of improved design demonstrated better results with the available fuel. Three drawings.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

[illegible]

117 AND 120 PAGES		121 AND 122 PAGES	
EXERCISES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
20			
A method for the comparative estimation of the anti-corrosive properties of different cements. I. B. Kogan. <i>Izvestiya Vuzov, Tekhnich. Nauk, Tsvetn. i. N. T. T.</i>, Shornik Rabot No. 16, p. 20 (1937); <i>Chem. Zvest.</i> 1940, 1, 1732.—The resistance of different cements to corrosion by aggressive liquids was tested by the filtration method. The app. is described and some of the exp. results are reported. The method makes possible in a short time the estimation of varying kinds of corrosion, both static and dynamic; the differentiation of the degree of resistance to aggressive agents; and the detn. of the density of structure of mortars and concretes. M. G. Mourv.			
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
12000 1200100		12000 1200100	
12000 1200100		12000 1200100	

131 AND 132 SERIES		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
5		3	
26. CONVENTIONAL PORTLAND CEMENTS.—L. S. Knappe and C. E. Rasmussen (Cincinnati, Ohio) have developed a series of cements which may contain Portland cement, hydraulic cement, (a) "hydraulic admixtures," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (b) "hydraulic fill," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (c) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (d) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (e) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (f) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (g) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (h) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (i) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (j) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (k) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (l) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (m) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (n) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (o) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (p) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (q) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (r) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (s) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (t) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (u) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (v) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (w) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (x) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (y) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.; (z) "hydraulic cement," i.e., materials which improve the properties of the cement, e.g., lime, pozzolans, etc.			
ASTM-A-10 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
FROM SYNOPTIC		FROM SUMMARY	
LOANED HAS ONLY ONE		LOANED HAS ONLY ONE	
CELLS ONE		CELLS ONE	

PRECISION AND PROPERTIES INDEX		AD AND ATR INDEX	
BC		B-I-10	
1. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 2. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 3. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 4. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 5. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 6. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 7. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 8. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 9. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 10. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 11. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 12. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 13. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 14. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 15. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 16. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 17. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 18. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 19. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 20. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 21. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 22. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 23. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 24. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 25. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 26. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 27. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 28. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 29. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 30. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 31. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 32. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 33. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 34. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 35. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 36. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 37. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 38. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 39. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 40. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 41. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 42. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 43. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 44. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 45. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 46. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 47. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 48. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 49. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 50. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 51. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 52. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 53. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 54. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 55. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 56. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 57. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 58. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 59. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 60. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 61. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 62. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 63. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 64. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 65. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 66. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 67. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 68. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 69. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 70. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 71. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 72. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 73. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 74. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 75. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 76. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 77. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 78. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 79. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 80. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 81. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 82. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 83. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 84. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 85. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 86. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 87. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 88. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 89. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 90. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 91. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 92. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 93. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 94. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 95. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 96. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 97. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 98. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 99. <i>[Illegible text]</i> 100. <i>[Illegible text]</i>			

20

Building materials from ash of Lachvill burned slate.
L. N. Kogan. *Gipsobets. Uspens. Inst. Preobrazheniya
Prirody i Voda. Izdaniye. Rabotam Tsentra
Prom. "Gipsobets"* 1940, 62 pp. - Slate cement is
obtained from ground ash and is identical with hydraulic
lime and Roman cement with regard to its tech. properties.
M. V. Conkade

ASU-56.0 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

107-408 100-00000		PROCESSED AND DOCUMENTED UNDER		REF ID: A70 00000	
ca				20	
Comment for massive concrete. L. S. Kozlov and G. M. Kuznetsov. (Isobutyl. Vostok, Jan. 1943). Prilozheniya Prikladnogo i Nauch.-Issledovatel. Rabot Trudov. From "Giprotekhnika," Trudy No. 2, 64-67 (1943).--A review of methods of combating crack-formation in massive concrete structures, I. S., direct reduction of heat generation in concrete massed, reduction of temp. gradients between the concrete structures and the surroundings. G. M. Kuznetsov					
AD-154 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
FROM STUDENT		FROM LIBRARY		FROM LIBRARY	
100000 00		100000 HIT DIV 000		100000 HIT DIV 001	
100000 00		100000 HIT DIV 000		100000 HIT DIV 001	

157 AND THE SEVERAL PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES MORE

C

Standards for cements. U.S. KUDAN. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauchnoiss. Zaved. Lab. Tselment. Prom.* 3, 191-204 (1943). --K. gives a résumé of changes which should be reflected in Russian standards for Portland cement, portland hydraulic cement, hydraulic and inert admixtures, and sand. B.Z.K.

ASS-61A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDDIE BOWMAN

EDDIE BOWMAN

LIST AND THE SYMBOLS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX		20
C 7	Rationalization of slurry preparation from chalk and clay. — L. B. Kagan, V. A. Olevskii, and A. P. Remondyev. <i>Zhurnal Tekh. Nauch. i. Pril.</i> (1948). — Cement slurries were prepared from chalk and clay by treating the raw materials in a closed cycle comprising a mixer and a gyratory screen. From the mixer the chalk-clay mixt. with a moisture content of 41-5%, passed a 1 mm. screen mesh. Chalker feed from this slurry was satisfactory. The use of screens in place of mills effected a considerable saving in power. Where needed, mills can be used only for the screen oversize. M. Hensch			
ASB. 12.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE				
1948-1949 1950-1951		1952-1953 1954-1955		

KOGAN, L. S.

Kogan, L. S. - "The value of the mineral composition of a clinker and the role of admixtures in the specialization of cements," Trudy 4-go Vsesoyuz. soveshchaniya zavodskikh laboratoriy tsement, prom-sti, Lenin-grad, 1948, p. 70-114.

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

KOGAN, L.S. I RUSHCHUK, O.M.

29620

Tsyemyenty Dlya Gidrotiekhnichyeskogo byetona. Trudy (Gos. Vsesoyue. Nauch.-isslyed. 1
Proyekt. in-t Tsyemyent. Prom - sti), vyp. 11, 1949, S.3-169

SO: Letopis' No.40

C. KOGAN L. S.

Principles of isolation and some properties of the highly polymerized hyaluronic acid. V. S. Shaput and L. S. Kogan. *Obshch. Khim. S.S.S.R.* 70, 1041-4. 1947. After an investigation of the earlier techniques, the following procedure for isolation was evolved: The minced tissue (umbilical) is exd. with physiol. salt soln. and a small amt. of CHCl_3 and 1 vol. of centrifuged ext. is repeatedly treated with 1/2 vol. CHCl_3 and 1/2 vol. AuOH until a gel interface vanishes. The clear protein-free filtrate is pptd. by 2 vols. EtOH and the ppt. is washed progressively with 70-100% EtOH and dried *in vacuo* over P_2O_5 ; all operations are done in the cold at pH 7. The product is not pptd. by Li indicating removal of nucleic acids. The threadlike product is easily sol. in H_2O , losing 25-30% of its wt. on vacuum drying at 110° with corresponding loss of sol. and lowering of viscosity; the latter varies steeply with concn. (from 9 to 107, relative to H_2O , in 0.06-0.16% solns.) indicating a high order of mol. asymmetry. Presence of small amts. of inorg. salts depresses viscosity very sharply (10-11 times), with convergence of results for solns. of initially widely different viscosities. This salt effect is reversed by dialysis. The pptd. fibers when freshly made are highly elastic and rubberlike.

G. M. Kosolapoff

CA

Selection of cements for hydrotechnical concrete for large structures. I. B. Kagan and G. M. Rudchuk. *Trudy Vuzov, No. 2, 6-11 (1961)*. In the prepn. of concrete for large structures, the mineralogical compn. of the clinker should be detd. by the chem. resistance requirements of the concrete. Under conditions of sulfate aggression the clinker should contain not over 10% of C₃A. Should this figure have to be exceeded, then the content of active hydraulic addn. must be increased. For fresh water boiler type clinker is

preferable, provided its strength and cost are satisfactory, otherwise white type clinker with an increased C₃S content should be used. Temp. increase properties are only slightly affected by the mineralogical compn. of the clinker. Strength requirements, if they are to be attained after more than 10 days, do not affect the mineralogical compn. The choice of hydraulic addns. depends on local availability of pozzolanic deposits or industrial wastes. In their absence when clayey materials are to be used, the mineralogical compn. of the clinker should be detd. experimentally. M. Hovch

KOGAN, L. S.; RUSHCHUK, G. M.

Cement Industries

Technical requirements for the manufacture of cement for the inner layers of the solid of dams on communism's great construction projects. TSement 18 No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 195~~8~~₂, Uncl.

the hydraulic add-on, and its anti-forty-two production

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723610015-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723610015-6"

KOGAN, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RUSHCHUK, G.M. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Cements for precast reinforced concrete structures and parts.
TSement 20 no.6:3-7 M-D '54. (MIRA 8:3)

(Cement)(Precast concrete construction)

KOGAN, L.S.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.
Glass. Ceramics. Construction Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27768

Author : L.S. Kogan, K.N. Zil'berman, Ye. V. Rebrik.

Inst : State All-Union Institute of Projecting and Scientific
Research Work in Cement Industry.

Title : Utilization of Belite Slime for Cement Manufacturing.

Orig Pub: Tr. Gos. Vses. in-t po proektir. i nauch.-issled. rabotam c tse-
ment. prom-sti, 1956, vyp. 19, 3-53.

Abstract: The apatite-nepheline rock is divided by flotation into apatite
utilized for the production of fertilizers and into "nepheline
tailings." The latter are divided by a following flotation and
magnetic separation into nepheline concentrates and a series of
minerals (titano-magnetite, sphene and others). The nepheline
concentrates are the initial product for manufacturing alumina

Card : 1/3

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USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.
Glass. Ceramics. Construction Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27768

and sodium products. Clinker is produced by the thermal treatment of a lime-nepheline charge and soluble alkali aluminates are extracted from it for the production of alumina and alkalis, and the insoluble in water "nepheline slime," which is the waste from this production, consists by 80 to 85% of β - $2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ and is utilized as a raw component for the manufacture of Portland cement. The researches by Giprotsement showed a high efficiency of this belite slime (BS) as of a raw component and the possibility of its utilization as an addition to cement. Utilizing BS as a raw component, the productivity of a furnace rises by 30%. In order that the alkali content in clinker would not exceed 0.8%, their total content in BS should be $\leq 2\%$. At this occasion, the content of alkalis soluble in water in BS should be $\leq 0.5\%$, which would prevent the solidification of the raw slime. At the selection of the clinker composition, it is preferable to consider an increased magnitude of the silicate modulus

Card : 2/3

-120-

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.
Glass. Ceramics. Construction Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27768

and a decreased magnitude of the alumina modulus. The raw
slime should be prepared by the method of milling the ingre-
dients together.

Card : 3/3

-121-

AUTHOR: Kogan, L.S. SOV/101-58-6-8/13¹⁸

TITLE: The Dependence of the Resistance Properties of Portland Cement on the Quality of the Gas Medium in the Furnaces (Zavisimost' prochnostnykh svoystv portland-tsementa ot kachestva gazovoy sredy v pechakh)

PERIODICAL: Tsement, 1958,²⁴ Nr 6, pp 27-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Novo-Troitsk Cement Plant, the production of plugging cement begun. The cement did not have necessary bending resistance, although the components had the required composition. The grinding of the clinker was satisfactory. The light color of the cement powder led to the assumption that iron was present in the form of ferrous oxide instead of ferric oxide. Analysis proved that ferrous oxide was 25-30% of the total iron oxide content. The quantity of CO in the waste gases, showed that in the furnaces a reducing medium was present. This is explained by

Card 1/2

SOV/101-58-6-8/13¹⁹

The Dependence of the Resistance Properties of Portland Cement
on the Quality of the Gas Medium in the Furnaces

a too-large quantity of water used for pouring
on the clinkers and by an insufficient capacity
of the coal-preparing equipment which fed coarse-
ly ground coal into the furnace. The changed
composition of the clinker due to a high content
of ferrous oxide is the reason for the low re-
sistance of the cement.

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Troitskiy tsementnyy zavod (Novo-Troitsk
Cement Plant)

Card 2/2

KOGAN, L.S.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.Ya.

Some properties of fused cements. Tsment 26 no.2:7-13
Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Cement)

KOGLIN, L.S., NIKIFOROV, Yu.V.

Effect of some factors on results of testing cements in auto-
claves. Trudy Giprotsement no.24:3-13 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Cement—Testing) (Autoclaves)

KOGAN, L. S.; GOL'DSHEYN, L. Ya.

Characteristics of preparing mixes during the production of fuel
clinkers on the mineral part of Baltic Sea Region oil shale.
Trudy Giprotsement no. 26:29-44 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

KOGAN, L.S.; NIKIFOROV, Yu.V.

Problem of the permissible magnesium oxide content in portland
cement clinker. Trudy Giprotsement no.27:90-106 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

KOGAN, L.S., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; NIKIFOROV, Yu.V., inzh.

Specifications for the manufacture of portland cement with increased magnesium oxide content. TSement 31 no.1:9-11 Ja-F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu i nauchno-issledovatel'skim rabotam tsementnoy promyshlennosti.

KOGAN, L.S.; VARYPAYEVA, Z.A.

Possibility and conditions for long-term storage of cinders in
vertical tanks in the form of unmilled clay-cinder residue.
Trudy Giprotsement no.27:3-20 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

9(2)

05415
SOV/107-59-8-35/49

AUTHOR: Kogan, M, Koresh, A.

TITLE: A Portable Amplifier Megaphone

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 8, p 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A four-transistor amplifier with an output of 3 watts provides a range of 400 m for this portable megaphone. The required power supply of 12 volts is produced by series-connected TsNK-0.45 or GD-0.2 batteries. The loudspeaker has a 3 ohm coil and an exponential horn. The circuit diagram is shown in Figure 1. A dynamic microphone DEMSh-1 is used. Two P6V transistors are used in the preamplifier stage. The output stage consists of a push-pull amplifier with two P8A transistors. There are 1 circuit diagram and 1 photograph.

Card 1/1

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS										3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<i>Factors effecting the physical and mechanical indexes of artificial sole-leather mixtures.</i> V. Sumkin and M. Kozlov. <i>Koskovskaya-Obozreniya Prom. S. S. S. R.</i> 13, 302-3(1934).—A leather substitute congt. rubber (60% natural and 40% synthetic) 25, regenerated synthetic rubber (alternative) 15, lampblack 25 and ZnO 3.5%, after thorough vulcanization had a modulus of elongation 54, breaking strength (kg./sq. cm.) 70, critical elongation (%) 180, residual elongation (%) 12, hardness (Shore) 80, viscosity U.S., elasticity 22-26, bending test 10,5%, torn by thread 3.34, crack 3.6. A. A. Borkhtlingk																			
ASPHALT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST EDITION										2ND EDITION									
3RD EDITION										4TH EDITION									

KOGAN, M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Efficient heating systems. Pozh. delo 5 no.10:7-8 0 '59.

(MIRA 13:2)

(Hot-water heating)

DOBROVA, L., insh.; KOGAN, M., insh.

Let's improve sanitary-engineering systems and equipment of apartment
houses. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 9 no.9:7-8 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Moscow--Sanitary engineering)

KOGAN, M.

The type of a turbogenerator for nuclear power stations. Tr. from the Russian.

P. 245, (Jaderna Energic) Vol. 3, no. 8, Aug. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SB: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

1. KOGAN, M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Dairying
7. Some data on the economics of the dairy industry in capitalistic countries. Mol. prom. 12, no. 12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress, March, 1953. Unclassified.

KOGAN, M.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry,
I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6666

Author: Kogan, M.

Institution: None

Title: Utilization of Non-Fat Milk in Foreign Countries

Original

Publication: Moloch. prom-st', 1956, No 4, 43-44

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

KOGAN, M.

Standard weight and its verification. Sov. torg. 36 no. 5, 35-36
My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Sugar--Transportation) (Weights and measures)

KOGAN, R.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is an instrument for imperialistic expansion of the U. S. A., Den. 1 kred., 11, No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

KOGAN, M.

Competition of English and U.S. finance capital in the British dominions. Den. i kred. 12 no.4:52-59 0'54. (MIRA 8:2)
(Commonwealth of Nations--Finance) (United States--Commerce)

KOGAN, M.

Expansion of U.S. finance capital in the colonies of the small
European states. Fin.SSR 16 no.3:77-86 Mr'55. (MLRA 8:2)
(Economic assistance, American)(Investments, American)

VASNEV, N.; KOGAN, M.

For strict observance of the rules of banking operations. Den. 1 kred.
17 no.1:38-42 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Banks and banking)

KOGAN, M.; YAKOVLEV, P.

Legal certification of accounts in the State Bank. Den. 1 kred.
17 no.11:26-31 N '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Banking law)

VASILEV, H.; LUCIAN, M.; YAKOVLEV, P.

New statute of the U.S.S.R. State Bank. Den. 1 kred. 19 no. 2:22-
30 F '61.

(MIR 14:2)

(Banking law)

VASNEV, N.; KOGAN, M.; PEVZNER, A.

State Bank structure and the functions of its branches. Den. 1
kred. 19 no.11:21-29 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Banks and banking)

SHPRINTSIN, N.G.; KOGAN, M.A.

Review of A. Fiedler's books "Robinson Island," "Orinoco," and
"Secret of the Rio de Oro" [in: Felish], Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va
91 no.1:101-103 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Paraná, Brasil (State)--Description and travel)

KOGAN, M.A., kand.istor.nauk; AFANAS'YEV, V.L.

Legends about visitors from outer space. Priroda 50 no.4:77-79
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Plurality of worlds) (Interplanetary voyages)

KOGAN, M. A.

36156 Mekhanizatsiya osnovnykh protsessov v liteynykh tselakh ZIS. Mekhanizatsiya
trudovykh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1949, No. 11, S. 17-20.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

KOGAN, M. A., Engr.

USSR/Electricity - Standards, Voltage
Power Networks

Aug 50

"Projected Standard of Nominal Voltages for Stationary Electric Networks," Docent L. I. Stolov, Cand Tech Sci, Kazan, M. A. Kogan, Engr, Karaganda Mine Planning Trust

"Elektrichestvo" No 8, pp 85-86

Continues discussions in "Elektrichestvo" No 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1950. Criticizes projected standards and suggests improvements.

PA 167T34

KOGAN, M.A., inzhener.

Some peculiarities in the technological process of expanding and
flanging pipes. Sudostreennic 22 no.5:22-26 My '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Marine pipe fitting)

18 (5)

SOV/128-59-11-2/24

AUTHOR: Kogan, M.A., Engineer

TITLE: Specialization of the Foundry Production in the Moscow City Sovnarkhoz

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, pp 2-4 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, production of castings in the area of the Moscow City Sovnarkhoz is performed by 71 enterprises consisting of 131 foundries (Table 1). The output of individual foundries is of an extremely variable nature: alongside the large, well-equipped shops there are many small foundries with limited production. Thus, 45.4% of cast iron foundries produce only 1.7% of castings; 71.1% of non-ferrous metal foundries manufacture 13% of the total production volume (Table 2). The non-ferrous metals castings are mostly chill - or die castings; these methods are applied to 83.6% of all castings. Machine molding is used by a number of progressive plants. Thus, the Plant ZIL and the Plant imeni Voykov produce 100% of molds with the aid of mol-

Card 1/2

SOV/128-59-11-2/24

Specialization of the Foundry Production in the Moscow City Sov-narkhoz

ding machines; Plant Tormoznoy - 90% and Plant "Stankolit" - 93%. Some plants have introduced and use modern foundry equipment: The plants "Stankolit", "Borets" and "Kompessor" apply hydro-cleaning devices; The Plant imeni Likhachev and Plant "Steklomashina" practice shot-cleaning of castings. Mechanized charging of cupolas is being carried out at the Plant imeni Likhachev, "Stankolit", "Kompessor", ZVShS and others. Preparing and distributing molding sands in the shops for working grey- and malleable iron are fully mechanized at the Automobile Plant imeni Likhachev, in Shop Nr 1 of the Voykov Plant, "Stankolit", "Dinamo", and at Plants imeni Kirov and imeni Vladimir Il'ich. Reconstruction and mechanization has permitted diminishing the number of small, unproductive foundries; in 1958 alone, their number was cut by 60. There are 7 tables.

Card 2/2

KOGAN, M.A., insh.

Plastic pipes in shipbuilding (from foreign journals). Sudostroenie
25 no.8:62-64 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Shipbuilding--Supplies) (Pipe, Plastic)

KOGAN, M.A., insh.; PAVLOV, V.I., insh.

Concerning the start network of automatic Hall oscillographs.

Elek, sta. 31 no. 12:00 D 162. (MIRA-162)

(Electric power plants—Electric equipment)

(Oscillograph)

KOGAN, M.A.

Has Vinland been found? Recent data on Normans in America.
Izv. Vses. Geog. ob-va 97 no.5:469-473 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

KOGAN, M.B.

Determination of blood flow velocity in healthy children by a
bloodless method. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.9:7-11 S '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry pediatrii (sav. - prof. N.A.Shalkov) Leningrad-
skogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta uosvershenstvovaniya
vrashey imeni S.M.Kirova (dir. - dotsent A.Ye.Kiselev).

(BLOOD—CIRCULATION)

KOGAN, M.B.

Bloodless determination of the circulation rate as a method of functional diagnosis of the cardiovascular system in children with rheumatic fever. Vop. revm. 3 no.4:54-61 O-D '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. N.A. Shalkov)
Leningradskogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
imeni S.M. Kirova.

KOGAN, M. B.; MUGINOVA, I. L.

Some problems in exercise therapy in rheumatism in children.
Pediatriia 41 no.3:45-48 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry 1-y pediatrii (zav. - prof. N. A. Shalkov) Lenin-
gradskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev
imeni S. M. Kirova (dir. - dotsent A. Ye. Kiselev) i Detskoy
bol'nitsy imeni K. A. Raukhfusa (glavnyy vrach Ye. N. Speranskaya)

(EXERCISE THERAPY) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

KOGAN, M. G., Eng.

USSR/Electronics - Generators, HF
Induction Heating

Jul 50

"UDN-1 High-Frequency Generator With a Tubular-Type Oscillatory Circuit," V. V. Ustinov, M. G. Kogan, Engineers, Moscow

"Elektrichestvo" No 7, pp 65-67

Describes experimental use of generator with tubular-type oscillatory circuit for industrial heating of dielectrics with low loss factor. Machine was used for preliminary preheating of pressed powders when making products from thermoreactive plastic materials. Circuit permits operation at 60 mc with comparatively high generator efficiency. Includes diagram and photograph of UDN-1 generator.

PA 164T28

KARKER, Ya.I.; KOGAN, M.G.

Induction heating apparatus designed by NITI and the forging and
stamping sections of shops using induction heating. [Isdenia]

LONITOMASH no.30:151-161 '52.

(MLRA 8:1)

(Induction heating) (Forging machinery)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723610015-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000723610015-6"

KOGAN, M. G.

KOGAN, M. G.: "Nonstationary heat conductivity in the induction heating of steel." Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

KOGAN, M.G., inshener.

High-speed sensitive pyrometer. Vest.mash. 35 no.12:58-59 '55.
(MLRA 9:5)

(Pyrometers)

KOGAN, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva).

Interaction of processes in electromagnetic and temperature fields
during induction heating. Elektrichestvo no.12:59-63 D '56.
(Induction heating) (MIRA 11:3)

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1353
 AUTHOR KOGAN, M.G.
 TITLE The Nonstationary Heat Conduction in Solids which are Limited
 by Orthogonal Coordinate Surfaces.
 1. Threedimensional Temperature Fields.
 PERIODICAL Zhurn.techn.fiz, 26, fasc. 6, 1185-1193 (1956)
 Issued: 7 / 1956 reviewed: 10 / 1956

The present work investigates nonstationary threedimensional temperature fields in homogeneous and isotropic bodies, which are caused by nonstationary spatial and surfacelike distributed heat sources in the case of inhomogeneous boundary conditions of the first, second, and third kind. Bodies with 6 surfaces which are created by the section of three pairs of orthogonal coordinate surfaces, and, in addition, degenerated LAMÉ bodies with 6 surfaces are examined. The inhomogeneous partial differential equation for the nonstationary heat conduction process within the body, the boundary conditions valid for the boundary surfaces, and the initial temperature distribution are given. Because of the additivity of the solutions of this linear system the process of nonstationary heat conduction may, in the case of a piecewise continuous modification of the intensity of the sources with respect to time, be represented by a successive superposition of processes which correspond to its jump-like and continuous modification. It is advisable to investigate the two cases separately.

The temperature fields in the case of a discontinuous modification of the intensity of the sources: The most simple and most important case of such a modification is the sudden switching on of heating. For the determination of the non-

Žurn.techn.fis, 26, fasc.6, 1185-1193 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1353

stationary temperature field total systems of orthonormalized eigenfunctions and eigenvalues are introduced. The physical significance of the modified method by FOURIER-LAMÉ used here consists in treating the surface distribution of the source as a limit of a spatial distribution. In the case of a simultaneous effect of a space- and plane source, the temperature field may be considered to be a superposition of "partial fields", each of which is created only by one source. The short-lived effect produced by heat sources (e.g. in the case of a short-circuited electric cable) may often be looked upon as a thermal shock. On this occasion the density of the spatial distribution of the liberated energy may be considered as a limit with unlimited shortening of the duration of the impulse. Next, a formula for the influence function of a punctiform source is given for the three-dimensional problem with mixed boundary conditions. There follow representations for the temperature fields in the case of a continuous modification of the intensity of the sources. In this case the solution can be found with the help of a DUHAMEL integral. As examples heat waves are studied.

INSTITUTION:

KOGAN, M. G.

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat

D-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur . Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6290

Author : Kogan, M.G.

Title : Non-Stationary Heat Conductance in Solid Bodies, Bounded by Orthogonal Coordinate Surfaces. II. Temperature Fields that Depend on one Coordinate.

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 7, 1525-1531

Abstract : An analysis is made of one-dimensional axially-symmetrical and centrally-symmetrical non-stationary temperature fields, resulting from the action of heat sources distributed over the volume and over the surface and from heat exchange with the surrounding medium, subject to mixed boundary conditions of the first, second, or third kind. By way of example an investigation was made of the non-stationary heat conductance occurring in induction heating of a cylinder. For part I see Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, 3491.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00072361001

KOGAN, M. G.

122-3-22/30

AUTHOR: Kitaygorodskiy, Yu.I., Engineer, Kogan, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Tuzlukova, V.A., Engineer.

TITLE: Induction Heating Installation with Step-feed Floor. (Induktsionnyy nagrevatel' s shagayushchim podom)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1957, No.3, pp. 57 - 58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In induction-heating furnaces working on the heating zone principle, the blanks to be heated are fed by a pneumatic pusher. The disadvantages of this arrangement are discussed and a machine is described which has a moving floor consisting of water-cooled tubes of heat-resisting steel tubes. It lifts a set of blanks and advances them by a step before they are again deposited on the bottom of the furnace. The kinematics of the vertical and horizontal reciprocating motions is illustrated. The main power consumptions and losses are given in a table. The specific power consumption can be reduced to 0.5 kWh/kg. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 4 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR
TITLE

KOGAN M.G.

PA - 2543

Unsteady Heat Conduction in Flaky Bodies.

(Nestatsionarnaya teploprovodnost' v sleistyykh telakh.-

Russian.)

PERIODICAL

Zhurnal Tekhn. Fiz. 1957, Vol 27, Nr 3, pp 522 - 531 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 4/1957

Reviewed: 5/1957

ABSTRACT

The solution of the general problem of the conductivity of heat in strata is dealt with. The system investigated consists of n parallel flat, coaxial cylindrical or concentrically spherical strata. The unsteady temperature fields t are onedimensional and axially symmetric or centrigally symmetric. The intensity of the surface- and space sources which are suddenly switched on in the beginning is assumed to remain constant in the course of further development. The general solution for an arbitrary time as well as for the transition process is a sum

$$t_k = t_k(a.stab.) + t_k(stab.) \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

The first summand takes account of the influence of the initial conditions, the second $t_k(stab.)$ characterizes temperature distribution on the occasion of stabilization and is

CARD 1/2

PA - 2543

Unsteady Heat Conduction in Flaky Bodies.

the solution of this problem without initial conditions. First, the stabilized process is investigated for the steady and for the quasisteady case. The latter differs from the former by the occurrence of two summands, one of which is linearly dependent on time, and the other is proportional to the square, of the coordinate. Both cases have in common the unchangeability of the time-dependent temperature gradient. In order to obtain the temperature distribution for the transition process the first summand of the above mentioned equation must be determined. The solution for this case is derived and it is pointed out that all terms of the equation with the exception of the first can be neglected in the final stage. Two examples are given: the heating process of a system of n - slabs which is due only to the heat exchange with the surroundings and the case with the same system and with periodic changes of temperature of the surroundings. (No illustrations.)

ASSOCIATION: not given.

PRESENTED BY: -

SUBMITTED: August 20th, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

KOGAN, M.G.

AUTHORS: Karker, Ya.I., Engineer and Kogan, M.G. Candidate of

129-1-11/14
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000723610015

TITLE: Grain Growth and Decarburisation of the Surface Layers during Induction-Heating of Steel Blanks (Rost Zerna i obezuglerozhivaniye poverkhnostnykh sloyev pri induktsionnom nagreve stal'nykh zagotovok)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, No.1, pp. 46 - 49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out experiments in the forging shops of two engineering works which were fitted with induction furnaces [Ref.2]. The blanks were made of the steel 40XhMA and steel 50 and were heated to 1 100, 1 200 and 1 300 °C. The grain growth and the degree of decarburisation of the surface layer were judged from the micro-structures. The results of heating of blanks from the steel 40XhMA in induction furnaces and in chamber furnaces to practically the same temperatures are compared. Micro-photographs are reproduced, showing the surface layer of the steel 40XhMA after rolling, after stamping and heating to 1 100 °C by induction and in a flame furnace (Fig.2), after heating to 1 100 °C followed by turning (Figs. 3, 5 and 6). On the basis of the obtained

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KOGAN, M. G.

24-1-23/26

AUTHORS: Yerokhin, A.A., Kitaygorodskiy, Yu. I., Kogan, M. G.,
and Silin, L. L. (Moscow).

TITLE: On the effect of ultrasonics on the character of
crystallisation inside a weld pool. (O vozdeystvii
kolebaniy ul'trazvukovoy chastoty na kharakter
kristallizatsii svarochnoy vannы).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh
Nauk, 1958, No.1, pp. 140-142 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The results are described of some tests carried out
by the Institute of Metallurgy, Ac.Sc. USSR (Institut
Metallurgii AN SSSR) and the Scientific Research
Technological Institute (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy
Tekhnologicheskii Institut) on the effects of ultra-
sonics on the character of crystallisation of the metal
under welding conditions, paying particular attention to
welding of scale resistant austenitic steels for which
the problem of improving the structure is of particular
interest in view of their pronounced tendency to trans-
crystallisation. Typical welding equipment and standard
welding regimes were used. Automatic welding was
effected under flux, argon arc welding was effected by
means of a tungsten electrode of 5 mm dia. using as

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were produced in the weld pool itself by means of
submersion of the tip of the oscillating element into
the molten pool. The second mentioned method proved
more favourable. The carried out experiments proved

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001
Card 2/3 the possibility of ultrasonics for
CIA-RDP86-00513R000723610015

24-1-23/26

On the effect of ultrasonics on the character of crystallisation inside a weld pool.

controlling the processes of crystallisation of the metal of the seam during fusion welding.

There are 4 figures and 3 references - 1 Russian, 1 English, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

KOGAN, M. G.

KITAYGORODSKIY, Yu. I., inzh; KOGAN, M. G., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva).

Generator for energizing large magnetostrictive transducers. Elektrichesvo no. 2:67-69 P '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Transducers)

SOV/122-58-7-13/21

AUTHORS: Kitaygorodskiy, Yu.I., Engineer and Kogan, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Modernisation of High-frequency Tube Oscillators (Modernizatsiya lampovykh ustanovok T.V.Ch)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 42-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Modernisation schemes for existing high-frequency generators have been developed and practically tested by Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Scientific Production Research Institute). Modernised condenser batteries for the oscillator circuit can be carried out in two variants. A 7 000 μF battery consists of 14 ceramic high-frequency condensers, KVKG-3, of 1 000 μF each, parallel-series connected, and cooled by natural convection of air. In the second variant, 15 000 μF are assembled in 14 condensers of 2 200 μF each. Measures against radio interference involving filters and screening have not always been effective and the reduction in the basic frequency of the installation to 130 kc/s is recommended. Voltage stabilisers of the electronic-thyratron type and of the auto-transformer type (SAN-3 or ST-80) have been compared. In the former, mercury type thyratrons were replaced by

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SOV/122-58-7-13/31
The Modernisation of High-frequency Tube Oscillators

gas-filled units (TG1-2.5/10) with a wider range of operating temperatures. The ST-80 stabiliser is recommended when the heating circuit is not stabilised. An excitation voltage regulator has been developed to accomplish a smooth variation in operation of the grid supply. The upper terminal of the oscillating circuit coil is connected to the valve grids, the lower terminal to the anodes. The cathode (the neutral point of the circuit) is connected to sliding contacts moving along the coils of the grid connection. Thus, in regulating the anode voltage, the neutral point of the coil changes its position. Figure 3 shows an installation for exciting and interrupting the oscillations, developed to replace the older device which incorporated special rectifiers of inadequate reliability. Oscillations are interrupted by blocking the valve. The voltage shift required is picked off a voltage divider connected in the anode supply circuit. The control is accomplished by magnetic starters which short-circuit one of the resistances in the voltage divider. In a new water-cooling installation, the older rubber hoses have been replaced by porcelain tubes of 8 mm i.d., 2 mm wall thickness and 500 mm length. Since

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SOV/122-58-7-13/31

The Modernisation of High-frequency Tube Oscillators

electrolytic action is inevitable, replaceable copper tubes are connected in the water circuit, which have the anode potential. Electrolytic action concentrates on the copper tubes.
There are 3 figures.

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KITAYGORODSKIY, Yu.I. (Moscow); KOGAN, M.G. (Moscow); KUZNETSOVA, V.A.
(Moscow); RYKALIN, N.N. (Moscow); SILIN, L.L. (Moscow)

Ultrasonic joining of metals in a solid state. Izv. AN SSSR.
Otd.tekh.nauk no.8:88-90 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications) (Metalwork)

SOV/122-58-11-18/18

AUTHORS: Kogan, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Tuzlukova, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Ultrasonic Machine Tool for Hard Materials
(Ul'trazvukovoy stanok dlya obrabotki tverdykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 92-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An ultra-sonic machining bench, type UZS-3M, illustrated in Fig.1, is described, which has been developed by the Institute for Scientific Production Research (Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Tekhnologicheskii Institut). The tool vibrations are induced by a magnetostriction transducer, type PMS-7, at 22 kcps with an output of 2 kw. The working conditions of the transducer with an amplitude of magnetic induction amounting to 0.06 - 0.18 Vsec/m³ and an intensity of the polarising field of 1300 - 1500 amps/m are adjusted by the variable supply voltage and magnetising current. Fig.2 shows the distribution of vibration amplitudes along the transducer core. Owing to the reducing cross-section, a mechanical amplitude transformation takes place and a driving amplitude

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SOV/122-58-11-18/18

Ultrasonic Machine Tool for Hard Materials

of 10 microns corresponds to 70 microns at the working tool face. The working tip of the tool is interchangeable to cater for rapid wear. The supply of abrasive suspension is carried out by a pump built into the bed of the machine. Owing to its high power, the bench is suitable for the piercing of large holes (up to 60 mm diameter). When piercing glass, the rate of penetration of the first 2 mm amounts to 1-5 mm/min. The volume removed varies between 200 and 2000 mm³/min. At a greater depth, the difficulty of abrasive supply reduces the rate. A water suspension of boron carbide is used as an abrasive. A tool with 24 thin-gauge tubes soldered to its face is shown (Fig.4) having an abrasive liquid supply through an internal cavity. Ferrite components are machined at a high rate (6-8 mm/min). Carbide and hardened steel require the greatest amplitude, large grain abrasive and a subsequent finishing operation. The tool dimension

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SOV/122-58-11-18/18

Ultrasonic Machine Tool for Hard Materials

should be smaller than the nominal by 0.12 - 0.15 mm.
The time for finishing a hole of 12-15 mm diameter to
a depth of 12 mm in tungsten carbide is 70-80 min.
There are 4 illustrations including 2 photographs.

Card 3/3

GERASHEVA, G.I.; LAVROV, M.M.; KOGAN, M.G.; PIMENOVA, N.S.

Ultrasonic finishing of parts of optical instruments. Opt.-mekh.
prom. 25 no.1:36-39 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

KOGAN, M.O.

KITAYGORODSKIY, Yu.I., inzh.; KOGAN, M.O., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOUSOV, N.A.,
inzh.

Using high-frequency electron-tube oscillators in exciting powerful
ultrasonic oscillations. Vest. mash. 38 no.3:33-34 Mr '58.
(Oscillators, Electron-tube) (Ultrasonic waves) (MIRA 11:2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/358

Moscow. Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy

Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v promyshlennosti; sbornik statey (Industrial Use of Ultrasound; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Makhgis, 1959. 301 p. 8,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Obshchestvo po razprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy KSPR.

Ed. (Title page): V.P. Medvedev, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): G.P. Dobatova, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V.D. Kl'vind; Managing Ed. for literature on Machinery and Instrument Manufacturing (Makhgis): N.V. Fokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians engaged in the application of ultrasounds in machinery manufacture and in other branches of industry.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers read at the first all-Union conference on the use of ultrasound in industry. Attention is focused mainly on the use of ultrasound in the detection of flaws in the use of ultrasound for the assembly of hard materials and for flaw detection. The effect of ultrasound on metal-crystallization processes is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany many of the papers.

El'tsberg, Yu.Y. Engineer, and A.G. Agul, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Ultrasound Equipment for Industrial Applications

Markov, A.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Recent Design of Construction of Vibrators for Ultrasound Machining

Bulycheva, I.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Yu.I. Gurvich, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Yu.P. Salitskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Magnetic Alloys for Ultrasound Applications

Bakarev, I.G., Engineer. Methods of Making Design Calculations for "Mac-Type" Exponential Ultrasound Concentrators

Golysina, I.P. Use of Ferrites as Ultrasound-Wave Regulators

Semenilov, Yu.B., Engineer. Method of Transforming Input Resonance of a T-Bar Radiator

Kivryuk, K.G., Engineer. Matching a Generator of Electric Oscillations with a Quartz Radiator Directly Connected With the Generator Circuit

Jardin, A.R., Engineer. Characteristics of the Ultrasound Machining of Metals

Mishchenko, E.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and A.A. Liden, Engineer. Studies on the Acoustic Properties of Metals. Solved (Leinograd Metal-Product Plant) in the Ultrasound Drilling of Holes in Quartz Plates

Pachukan, P.Ye., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Yu. S. Miroshni, Engineer; and V.D. Aver'yanov. Some Problems in the Ultrasound Machining of Metals

Tumkin, I.I., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. Effect of Acoustic Vibrations on the Crystallization and Processing Properties of Alloys

Bagdasarov, Kh.S., Candidate of Chemical Sciences. Effect of Ultrasound Vibrations on the Process of Crystallization

Gruyber, D.J., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ultrasound Flaw Detection

Yermolov, I.M., Engineer. Ultrasound Instruments Developed by TMMITsADSh for the Measurement of Thickness and Product Control

Dobanova, M.R., Candidate of Technical Sciences. Ultrasound Detection of Flaws in Massive Welds

Teguma, A.N., Ultrasound Inspection of Case Depth in Electrically Hardened Steel Products

Rabin, E.Y., Engineer. Design of Piezoelectric Transducers for Ultrasound Flaw Detectors

8/194/62/000/007/085/160
D295/D308

AUTHOR: Kogan, M.G.

TITLE: Ultrasonic fields in technological devices using liquid media

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-5-36 ch (In collection: Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnol. mashinostr., no. 2, M., 1960, 29 - 51)

TEXT: The complexity of the ultrasonic field in baths for ultrasonic cleaning is indicated, and in the analysis of processes occurring in such a bath it is assumed that there is a plane-parallel field varying only with respect to one coordinate. A mathematical analysis is given for the cases of pressure and velocity distribution in a liquid with free or rigid surfaces, as well as of variation of energy density during variation of the liquid level in the bath. A separate analysis is given for the case when plane components (intended for example for cleaning) are placed in the liquid at a node and an antinode of sound pressure, as well as components
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Ultrasonic fields in technological ... S/194/62/000/007/085/160
D295/D308

having complex shape, for bilateral sound irradiation. [Abstracter's
note: Complete translation.] ✓

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24.1600

S/194/62/000/006/112/232
D256/D308

AUTHOR: Kogan, M.G.

TITLE: Design of transformers for longitudinal elastic oscillations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 6, 1962, abstract 6-5-29 ts (V sb. Primeneniye ul'trazvuka v tekhnol. mashinostr., no. 2, M., 1960, 52-63). ✓e

TEXT: The equation of longitudinal oscillations of an ultrasonic concentrator is derived in a general form. The equation is solved for conical, exponential and catenoidal concentrators. Expressions are derived for stress amplitude distributions, forces, displacements and velocities in a zero approximation, i.e. neglecting the losses; these expressions are not valid in the regions close to the nodes. It is pointed out that for regions close to the nodes the calculation has to be carried out in the first approximation, i.e. the losses should be included. Expressions are derived giving the resonance length of the concentrator and the coeff. of transformation.

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Design of transformers for ...

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tion; a formula for the power loss in the concentrator is quoted without derivation. 2 figures, 2 tables. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

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1.195D

29560

S/122/61/000/005/011/013
D221/D304

AUTHORS: Kogan, M.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Korolev, V.P., Kleymenov, A.I., and Baranov, L.N.,
Engineers

TITLE: Baths for ultrasonic cleaning of components

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 5, 1961, 68 - 69

TEXT: The Scientific Research Technological Institute developed a series of baths, Y3B-15-Y3B-18 (UZV-15-UZV-18) for ultrasonic cleaning of components. They are made of stainless steel, and sources of ultrasonic vibrations of 20 Kc, in the form of magnetostrictive transformers, type ПМС-6М (PMS-6M) are fixed into their bottom. The radiation diaphragm of each transformer is a square with a 300 mm side. The baths are enclosed into soundproof casings, which form a decorative facing at the same time. Seals are provided in the covers of sound insulating casings. An outlet is fixed under the cover, and the former is connected to the ventilation system of the shop. The coiled pipe in the bath is used for feeding

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D221/D304

Baths for ultrasonic cleaning ...

cold or hot water to control the temperature of the cleaning fluid. The vibrators are cooled with normal feed water which is consumed at the rate of 3 l/min per vibrator. Generators Y3P-10 (UZG-10) and UZG-2.5 supply the oscillatory power (10 and 2.5 kw respectively). Cleaning the components is achieved by organic dissolvents or in water solutions of alkalis and synthetic surface active substances. The use of acids is limited by cavitation and corrosion resistance of baths and of the radiation surface of vibrators. Gasolene (Аво-шА (Galosha) as per POCT- (GOST)443-56, is the most widely used organic dissolvent for removing grease and mechanical ingress of dirt. Cleaning components of resins and nitroenamels takes place in acetone mixed with alcohol, at a temperature of 30°C. Use of chloride organic dissolvents is restricted by their toxicity. Normally, cleaning in organic dissolvents is accomplished in two or three consecutive baths, the last one for final cleaning. The duration of operation depends on the degree of dirt and the form of components, and varies from 2 to 5 minutes. Cleaning in water solutions of alkalis and synthetic surface active substances takes place in one bath. A description is given of materials employed and

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D221/D304

Baths for ultrasonic cleaning ...

temperature conditions. These baths are efficient for components and assemblies for precision instruments and mechanisms, watches, optical parts and where high quality cleaning must be guaranteed. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

KOGAN, Moisey Grigor'evich, kand. tekhn.nauk; VEROMAN, V.Yu., red.;
VASIL'YEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va; GVIRTIS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[Energy losses of mechanical oscillations of magnetostriction converters and tools for ultrasonic metal cutting] Poteri energii mekhanicheskikh kolebani magnitostriksionnykh preobrazovatelei i instrumentov dlia ul'trazvukovoi obrabotki. Leningrad, 1962. 21 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Elektricheskie metody obrabotki materialov, no.3) (MIRA 15:8)
(Ultrasonic metal cutting---Equipment and supplies)

KOGAN, M.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6020

Silin, Lev Leonidovich, Gennadiy Fedorovich Balandin, and Moisey Grigor'yevich Kogan

Ul'trazvukovaya svarka; soyedineniye metallov v tverdom sostoyanii i uluchsheniye kachestva svarnykh shvov (Ultrasonic Welding; Joining Metals in a Solid State and Improvement of the Weld Quality) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. 251 p. 11,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N. N. Rykalin; Reviewers: K. K. Khrenov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and P. K. Oshepkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed.: O. V. Chernyak; Tech. Ed.: B. I. Model'; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Hot Working of Metals: S. Ya. Golovin, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel of plants, scientific research institutes, and planning organizations.

COVERAGE: The book is the first Soviet monograph devoted to the application of ultrasound to welding processes. Part I, written by L. L. Silin, discusses the question of joining metals in a solid state; Part II, by G. F. Balandin, the

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

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Ultrasonic Welding (Cont.)

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effect of ultrasound on the crystallizing metal; and Part III, by M. G. Kogan, the methods of generation of ultrasonic vibration in parts. Particular attention is given to the technology of ultrasonic welding and to the utilization of elastic oscillations for improvement of the weld metal quality. Problems of the calculation and design of generators of ultrasonic vibration are reviewed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 167 references, mostly Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Editor's Foreword

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Introduction

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BELOV, V.M.; GASSEL', K.N.; KOGAN, M.G.

Critical rate of filling the mold with steel in die casting.

Lit. proizv. 5:11-13 My '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

KOGAN, M.G., SLIVIN, Yu.A.

Concerning the constancy of the period of a single oscillation of
a gravimetric pendulum. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.159:79-84 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

L 29425-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EMP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6017978

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0080/0080

INVENTOR: Kogan, M. G.; Andreychenko, I. T.; Karker, Ya. I.; Bogin, V. S.;
Zavartsev, N. A.

64
13

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of vacuum melting highly reactive refractory metals. Class 40,
No. 181813

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsey, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 80

TOPIC TAGS: metal, reactive metal, refractory metal, metal melting, vacuum melting,
induction melting

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of vacuum scull melting of
highly reactive refractory metals. To obtain uniformly superheated metal within
the scull, the initial metal or alloy is melted in an electromagnetic field with
the heat produced by axial or eddy currents. (MS)

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Jun63/ ATD PRESS: 5010
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UDC: 621.745.5

ACC NR: AP7005109

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/009/1693/1702

KOLODYAZHNYI, Yu. V., MARCHENKO, V. N., OSIPOV, O. A., KOGAN, M. G., Rostov-on-Don State University (Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet)

"Investigation of the Interaction Between Tetra-n.-Butoxytitanium¹ and the Tetrachlorides of Tin and Silicon"

Moscow, Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol 36, No 9, 66, pp 1693-1702

Abstract: With the aid of various physicochemical techniques (dielectric losses, cryoscopy, electric conductivity, etc.) it is shown that tetrabutoxytitanium $Ti(OBu)_4$ forms conducting complex compounds not only with stannic tetrachloride but also with such a weak electron acceptor such as silicon tetrachloride. It was shown that the interaction between the tetrachlorides of tin and silicon and tetra-n.butoxytitanium in dilute benzene solutions leads to the formation of the following complexes: $SnCl_4 \cdot 4Ti(OBu)_4$, $SnCl_4 \cdot 2Ti(OBu)_4$, $SiCl_4 \cdot 4Ti(OBu)_4$, $SiCl_4 \cdot Ti(OBu)_4$. The association of complexes 1:2 composition was established and this is attributed to not only donor-acceptor interaction between molecules of tetrabutoxytitanium but also, and to a large degree, to the interaction between the butoxy-group hydrocarbon radicals; the gradual decomposition of such associated complexes accounts for the decrease in their electric conductivity with time. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 2 formulas and 8 tables. (JPRS: 38,970)
TOPIC TAGS: organotitanium compound, organotin compound, organosilicon compound
SUB CODE:07 / SUBM DATE: 06Jul65 / ORIG REF: 013 / OTH REF: 001

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UDC: 547.1'3 + 546.81 + 546.28